

greater international pressure to make it clear to the generals that they will be completely isolated by the international community if they continue.

The Association of Southeastern Asian Nations, ASEAN, expressed revulsion at the killings and demanded fellow member Burma stop using violence against demonstrators. Japan announced a cut in foreign assistance. And just the other day, the U.N. Security Council issued a statement agreed to by all of its members saying that it "deplores the use of violence against peaceful demonstrations" in Burma, called for the release of "all political prisoners and remaining detainees," and urged a "genuine dialogue" with opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi.

Recently, Senators FEINSTEIN, KERRY, LIEBERMAN, and I joined for a discussion with the Chinese Ambassador on the situation in Burma. We discussed the need for China, in particular, to play a more constructive role in ending the violence and pushing for democratic change. I am glad that China helped with U.N. Special Envoy Gambari's timely trip to Burma and its support of the recent U.N. statement. But the global community must do more. China must do more. And the United States must do more. We must not let the brutal crackdown bring an end to the desperate need for change in Burma.

So once again, I speak to lend my support to these peaceful protests and to call on the Burmese military to immediately begin working with Aung San Suu Kyi and the U.N. envoy, Ibrahim Gambari, to bring about peaceful change and democracy in Burma. It should also unconditionally release all political prisoners, including four recently detained dissidents, Htay Kywe, Mie Mie, Min Ko Naing, and Ko Ko Gyi.

I call on the ASEAN nations and the Governments of China, Thailand, and India to use their special relationships with the Burmese Government to once and for all start democratic change. ASEAN should consider suspending, even expelling, Burma under these circumstances, and Japan needs to apply even greater economic pressure.

I also call on the U.N. to tighten sanctions, including an arms embargo against the Burmese military. We in Congress should also do all we can to tighten our existing sanctions against Burma.

My colleague Senator McCain has introduced important legislation to take such steps. I am pleased to enthusiastically cosponsor Senator McCain's bipartisan efforts.

The circumstances in Burma couldn't be more compelling: A Nobel Peace Prize winner is held under house arrest for 12 of the last 18 years, held under house arrest even while her party wins a landslide election in the country; a brutal and corrupt military government pillages the country's economic wealth and its own children's future; and repeated attempts by the people

through elections and peaceful demonstrations to bring about democratic change are extinguished.

No nation on Earth should support or protect this ghastly regime. No nation should trade one more item with these horrible leaders in the junta in Burma. And no nation should ever sell any arms to a regime which treats its people with such brutality.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

ALASKA DAY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, today is Alaska Day, the day 140 years ago when our territory was officially transferred from Russia to the United States. That was the beginning of a long road towards the American dream for our State.

What was once called "Seward's folly" has become one of our Nation's great assets. Alaska has more than made good on Seward's initial investment. The Federal Government has collected enough revenue from the development of our resources to repay this investment hundreds and hundreds of times over.

Over the years, Alaskans have worked hard to realize our land's vast potential. And, while much remains to be done, we have much to celebrate.

We are working towards creating a climate for investment, attracting capital to develop and market our valuable natural resources. As our state grows, we are working to ensure that all Alaskans enjoy the benefits of a strong and vibrant economy.

Through programs such as the Denali Commission, we are building modern water and sewer facilities, health care centers and providing education and job opportunities to Alaskans in the far corners of our state.

Though many challenges lay ahead, today, we can look on our accomplishments and know that together we can continue making progress on the road to the American Dream.

FURTHER CHANGES TO S. CON. RES. 21

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, pursuant to section 301 of S. Con. Res. 21, I previously filed revisions to S. Con. Res. 21, the 2008 budget resolution. Those revisions were made for legislation reauthorizing the State Children's Health Insurance Program, SCHIP.

Congress cleared H.R. 976 on September 27, 2007. The President vetoed that legislation on October 3, 2007. Unfortunately, the House of Representatives was unsuccessful today in its attempt to override that veto. Consequently, I am further revising the 2008 budget resolution and reversing the adjustments previously made pursuant to section 301 to the aggregates and the allocation provided to the Senate Finance Committee.

I ask unanimous consent that the following revisions to S. Con. Res. 21 be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2008.—S. CON. RES. 21; FURTHER REVISIONS TO THE CONFERENCE AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 301 DEFICIT-NEUTRAL RESERVE FUND FOR SCHIP LEGISLATION

[In billions of dollars]

Section 101:

(1)(A) Federal Revenues:

FY 2007	1,900.340
FY 2008	2,015.841
FY 2009	2,113.811
FY 2010	2,169.475
FY 2011	2,350.248
FY 2012	2,488.296

(1)(B) Change in Federal Revenues:

FY 2007	-4.366
FY 2008	-34.955
FY 2009	6.885
FY 2010	5.754
FY 2011	-44.302
FY 2012	-108.800

(2) New Budget Authority:

FY 2007	2,371.470
FY 2008	2,495.877
FY 2009	2,517.139
FY 2010	2,570.687
FY 2011	2,686.675
FY 2012	2,721.607

(3) Budget Outlays:

FY 2007	2,294.862
FY 2008	2,467.472
FY 2009	2,565.763
FY 2010	2,600.015
FY 2011	2,693.749
FY 2012	2,705.780

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[In millions of dollars]

Current Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:

FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,088,003
FY 2008 Outlays	1,082,326
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	6,065,057
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	6,056,617

Adjustments:

FY 2007 Budget Authority	0
FY 2007 Outlays	0
FY 2008 Budget Authority	-9,098
FY 2008 Outlays	-2,412
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	-47,678
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	-34,907

Revised Allocation to Senate Finance Committee:

FY 2007 Budget Authority	1,011,527
FY 2007 Outlays	1,017,808
FY 2008 Budget Authority	1,078,905
FY 2008 Outlays	1,079,914
FY 2008-2012 Budget Authority	6,017,379
FY 2008-2012 Outlays	6,021,710

CLIMATE SECURITY ACT

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, today our friends and colleagues Senators LIEBERMAN and WARNER are introducing their bill to cap carbon emissions. I would like to outline some of the ways their approach will unfairly and unnecessarily hurt our most vulnerable families and workers.

To begin with, capping carbon will make more expensive what we all depend upon in our everyday lives. Our heating bills in the winter, air conditioning bills in the summer, every time we put gas in our cars; they will all be much more expensive under their plan.

While the rich can afford higher power bills, millions of struggling families cannot. Will we force them to